THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1074.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cress and pepper Grass.

Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Asparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graising land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 buthels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of socialintercourse, speak loudly in your behalf Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar.14.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint: RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the seventh day of November last, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle statue, not very black, has a large full jaw head, coarse voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock kneed; had on when he went away an old blue short coat, a double breasted drab cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himself with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, last fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle statue. I understand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her.—I will give twenty dollars to any person that will deliver the said Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Chesterfield, Jan. 27, 1803 t

— f

N. B. It is probable the above mentioned fellow may be about Petersburg as he has been seen going that way. H. R.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

(Mr. Monroe's Speech continued.)

After the peace, it became the business of Congress to investigate the relation of these states to the different powers of the earth, in a more extensive view than they had hitherto done, and particularly in the commercial line; and to make arrangements for entering into treaties with them on such terms as might be mutually beneficial for each party. As the result of the deliberations of that day, it was resolved, "That commercial treaties be formed if possible, with said powers, those of Europe in particular, Spain included upon similar principles, and three Commissioners, Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, be appointed for the purpose."—So that an arrangment for a treaty of commerce with Spain had already been taken. Whilst these powers were in force a representative from Spain arrived, authorised to treat with the United States on the interfering claims of the two nations, respecting the Mississippi, and the boundaries and other concerns wherein they were respectively interested.—A similar commission was given to the Honorable the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the part of the United States, with these ultimata, "That he enter into no treaty, compact or convention whatever, with the said representative of Spain, which did not stipulate our right to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries as established in our treaty with Great-Britain."—And thus the late negociation commenced, and under

anſwer, and ſuppoſed, very favorable to the wiſhes of the United States; for Spain had become ſenſible of the propriety of cultivating the friendſhip of theſe ſtates.—Knowing our claim to the navigation of this river, ſhe had ſent a Miniſter hither principally to treat on that point—and the time would not be remote when, under the increaſing population of that country, the inhabitants would be able to open it, without our aſſiſtance or her conſent. Theſe circumſtances being conſidered, was it not preſumable ſhe intended to make a merit of her conceſſion to our wiſhes and to agree to an accommodation upon that ſubject, that would not only be ſatisfactory, but highly pleaſing to the United States? But what was the iſſue of this negociation? How was it terminated? Has it forwarded the particular object in view, or otherwiſe promoted the intereſts and the harmony of the ſtates, or any of them? Eight or ten months elapſed without any communications of its progreſs, to Congreſs; at length a letter was received from the Secretary ſtating that difficulties had ariſen in his negociation with the repreſentative of Spain, which in his opinion, ſhould be ſo managed, as that even their exiſtence ſhould remain a ſecret for the preſent, and propoſing that a committee be appointed with full power to direct and inſtruct him in every caſe relative to the propoſed treaty. As the only ultimata in his inſtructions reſpecting the Miſſiſſippi and the boundaries, it readily occurred that theſe occaſioned the difficulties alluded to, and were thoſe he wiſhed to remove. And for many reaſons this appeared at leaſt to me an extraordinary propoſition. By the Article of Confederation nine ſtates are neceſſary to enter into treaties. The inſtructions is the foundation of the treaty; for if it is formed agreeable thereto good faith requires that it be ratified. The practice of Congreſs hath alſo been always, I believe, in conformity to this idea. The inſtructions under which our commercial treaties have been made were carried by nine States. Thoſe under which the Secretary now acted were paſſed by nine States. The propoſition then would be, that the powers which under the Conſtitution nine ſtates only were competent to ſhould be transferred to a committee, and the object thereby to diſengage himſelf from the ultimata already mentioned in his exiſting inſtructions. In this light the ſubject was taken up, and on theſe principles diſcuſſed. The Secretary, Mr. Jay, being at length called before Congreſs to explain the difficulties mentioned in his letter, preſented to their view the project of a treaty of commerce, containing, as he ſuppoſed, advantageous ſtipulations in our favor, in that line; in conſideration for which we were to contract to forbear the uſe of the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi for the term of twenty-five or thirty years, and earneſtly adviſed our adopting it. The ſubject now took a decided form; there was no further ambiguity in it, and we were ſurpriſed for reaſons that have been already given, that he had taken up the ſubject of commerce at all. We were greatly ſurpriſed it ſhould form the principal object of the project, and that a partial or temporary ſacrifice of that intereſt, for the advancement of which the negociation was ſet on foot, ſhould be the conſideration propoſed to be given for it. But the Honorable Secretary urged, that it was neceſſary to ſtand well with Spain; that the commercial project was a beneficial one, and ſhould not be neglected; that a ſtipulation to forbear the uſe contained an acknowledgment, on her part of the right of the United States; that we were in no condition to take the river, and therefore gave nothing for it; with other reaſons which perhaps I have forgotten; for the ſubject in detail has nearly eſcaped my memory. We differed with the Honorable Secretary, almoſt in every reſpect. We admitted indeed the propriety of ſtanding well with Spain, but ſuppoſed we might accompliſh that end at leaſt on equal terms. We conſidered the ſtipulation to forbear the uſe, as a ſpecies of barter, that ſhould never be countenanced in the councils of the American ſtates, ſince it might tend to the deſtruction of the ſociety itſelf; for a forbearance of the uſe of one river, might lead into more extenſive conſequences, to that of the Cheſapeake, the Potowmack, or any other of the rivers that emptied into it. In ſhort, that the councils of the confederacy ſhould be conducted with more magnanimity and candour, ſhould contemplate the benefit of all parts upon common principles, and not the ſacrifice of one part for that of another. There appeared to us a material difference between ſtipulating by treaty to forbear the uſe, and not being able to open the river. The former would be conſidered by the inhabitants of the Weſtern Country as an act of hoſtility; the latter might be juſtified by our inability: And with reſpect to the commercial part of the project we really thought it an ill adviſed one on its own merit ſolely.

Thus was this project brought before Congreſs and ſo far as I recollect, in this form, and upon theſe principles. It was the ſubject of tedious and lengthly diſcuſſion in that honorable body. Every diſtinct meaſure that was taken I do not now remember, nor do I ſuppoſe it of conſequence. I have ſhewn the outlines of the tranſaction, which is, if I apprehend rightly, all that the committee wiſh to poſſeſs. The communications of the Secretary were referred to a committee of the whole houſe. The delegates of the ſeven eaſternmoſt ſtates voted that the ultimata in the Secretary's inſtructions, be repealed; which was reported to the Houſe, and entered on the journal by the Secretary of Congreſs, that the queſtion was carried. Upon this entry, a conſtitutional queſtion aroſe to this effect; "Nine ſtates being neceſſary by the Federal Conſtitution, to give an inſtruction, and ſeven having repealed a part of an inſtruction ſo given, for the formation of a treaty with a foreign power, ſo as to alter its import, and authoriſe, under the remaining part thereof, the formation of a treaty, on principles altogether different from what the ſaid inſtruction originally contemplated, can ſuch remaining part be conſidered as in force and conſtitutionally obligatory?" We preſſed on Congreſs for a deciſion on this point often, but without effect. Notwithſtanding this, I underſtood it was the intention of the Secretary to proceed and conclude a treaty in conformity to his project, with the Miniſter of Spain. In this ſituation I left Congreſs. What I have ſince heard, belongs not to me to diſcover. Other Gentlemen have more complete information of this buſineſs, in the courſe it has taken, than I can poſſibly have been able to obtain: For having done my duty whilſt there, I left it for others who ſucceeded me to perform theirs, and I have made but little further enquiry reſpecting it. The animated purſuit that was made of this object, required, and I believe received, as firm an oppoſition. The Southern ſtates were on their guard, and warmly oppoſed it. For my part, I thought it my duty to uſe every effort in Congreſs for the intereſt of the Southern ſtates. But ſo far as it depended on me, with my official character, it ceaſed. With many of thoſe Gentlemen to whom I always conſidered it as my particular misfortune to be oppoſed, I am now in habits of correſpondence and friendſhip; and I am concerned for the neceſſity which has given birth to this relation.

Whether the Delegates of thoſe ſtates ſpoke the language of their conſtituents; whether it may be conſidered as the permanent intereſt of ſuch ſtates to depreſs the growth and increaſing population of the Weſtern Country, are points which I cannot pretend to determine. I muſt obſerve, however, that I always ſuppoſed it would, for a variety of reaſons, prove injurious to every part of the Confederacy. Theſe are well underſtood and need not be dilated on here. If, however, ſuch ſhould be the intereſt of ſeven ſtates, let Gentlemen contemplate the conſequences in the operation of the Government, as it applies to this ſubject. I have always been of opinion, ſir, that the American ſtates to all national objects, had in every reſpect a common intereſt. Few perſons would be willing to bind them together by a ſtronger or more indiſſoluble bond, or give the national Government more power than myſelf. I only wiſh to prevent it from doing harm, either to ſtates or individuals; and the rights and intereſts of both, in a variety of inſtances, in which they are now left unprotected, might, in my opinion, be better guarded. If I have miſtaken any facts, Honorable Gentlemen will correct me. If I omitted any, as it had not been intentional, ſo I ſhall be happy with their aſſiſtance to ſupply the defect.

Mr. Monroe added ſeveral other obſervations, the purport of which was that the intereſt of the Weſtern Country would not be as ſecure under the propoſed Conſtitution, as under the Confederation; becauſe under the latter ſyſtem, the Miſſiſſippi could not be relinquiſhed without the conſent of nine ſtates, whereas by the former, he ſaid, a majority of ſeven ſtates, could yield it. His own opinion was, that it would be given up by a majority of the Senators preſent in the Senate, with the Preſident, which would put it in the power of leſs than ſeven ſtates to ſurrender it. That the Northern ſtates were inclined to yield it. That it was their intereſt to prevent an augmentation of the Southern influence and power; and that as mankind in general, and ſtates in particular were governed by intereſt, the Northern ſtates would not fail of availing themſelves of the opportunity given them by the Conſtitution, of relinquiſhing that river, in order to depreſs the Weſtern Country, and prevent the Southern intereſt from preponderating.

Mr. Henry then aroſe, and requeſted that the honorable Gentleman (Mr. Monroe) would diſcover the reſt of the project, and what Spain was to do on her part, as an equivalent for the ceſſion of the Miſſiſſippi.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

The thorough-bred Horſe

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now riſing eight years old, and in high perfection, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March) at my ſtable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, SIX the ſingle leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either caſe—the inſurance money to be ſent with the mare; if ſhe ſhould not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. Notes of hand, for the ſeaſon, will be expected with the mares, payable the firſt day of September; which may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the laſt day of July, when the ſeaſon will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable ſure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good paſturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furniſhed, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horſe Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakeſpeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be eaſily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inſerted here) who run him at Richmond and Peterſburg, where he was nearly diſtancing (the ſecond heat) Maria, who run with ſo much ſucceſs to the Southward.

J. BALL.

Ditchley, January 2, 1803. 8tſ

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Phœbe Ann, Cornick, N. York.
Sch'r. Mary, Cobbs, Norfolk.
Brig Dolphin, Rotch, Boſton.
Sch. Charming Mary, Potter, New-York.
Sch. Portſmouth, Godwin, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Columbia, Dockindorff, Philadelphia.
Brig Ann, Lord, Liſbon.

It appears from the remarks of the Aurora on the reception given to the Vice-Preſident at Waſhington, that Duane wiſhes to eradicate all marks of civilization and politeneſs from the capitol of the Union. He ſeems quite diſpleaſed that ſuch men as muſicians ſhould be allowed to exiſt in America. This, is not ſurpriſing, for it would be truly aſtoniſhing, if either the hearts of Duane or the Clintonian editor could feel the charms of muſic. We cannot but lament that ſuch newſpapers as the Aurora, which dare thus, call in queſtion every compliment of civility, ſhould receive the countenance of the executive.

Duane certainly was never ignorant that Mr. Burr poſſeſſed all thoſe accompliſhments which adorn a man of letters, and which affect the rude unpoliſhed jacobin like the Hydrophobia. Why did the organ of the public will, not inform his *conſtituents before*, of thoſe unfriendly ſymptoms to the cauſe of democracy in Mr. Burr, which he terms *courtier's grins, bows* and *ſcrapes?*

Duane has never yet come forward with his oriental teſtimonials of character. He flatters himſelf that the ſtory of the Calcutta Poleman will die away, but he is miſtaken; both the Whipping Poſt and the Pole of Felons will preſent themſelves to our imaginations, as frequently as the noted motto *ſurgo ut proſim*, is laid before our eyes.

During the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, it may be recollected that in the various trials for ſedition which then took place, the conſtant democratical cry was, that the accuſed ſhould be permitted to give the truth in evidence. This certainly was juſt; but we now perceive that it was ſelf-intereſt, and not the love of juſtice, which influenced the democrats on theſe occaſions. The junior editor of the Balance, a federal paper at Hudſon in the ſtate of New-York, has had two indictments found againſt him for "ſlandering the preſident," and the attorney general oppoſed an application for poſtponement (ſays the Alexandria paper) on the principles, "that the defendant would not be permitted to give the truth in evidence, and therefore he would be no better prepared for a trial at a future day than he was then." We do not know whether the attorney general here alluded to be the little coxcomical gentleman who aſſiſted to load a piſtol in a memorable duel, or his maſter Ambroſe Spencer, the boſom friend and quondam colleague of Mr. De Witt Clinton, the *Grand Maſter* of the *Great Band*. Whoever of the two it means, the ſentiment is worthy of either, as we are certain, were Hell itſelf to be ſearched, there could not be found an inferior Demon reſembling the Prince of darkneſs more than Richard Riker does Ambroſe Spencer—we mean in diſpoſition, and not external appearance.

CLINTONIAN INFAMY.

Of all the inſtances of democratical malignity and revenge, which we have either ſeen or heard of, there has been none to equal that foul and contemptible ſpirit which the laſt Watch Tower of New-York exhibits. Will it be credited by perſons at a diſtance; by men removed from the circle of intriguers; that there could be found at the preſent day, citizens calling themſelves republicans who would proſtitute the name, by laying aſide all pretenſions to honor and honeſty, and deſcend to the black, the clandeſtine knavery of ripping open and expoſing to the world, the private affairs and pecuniary tranſactions of individuals in matters neither relating to the government or connected with the public intereſt? Yet there are ſuch men, and men too, who not only flatter themſelves, but boaſt that they enjoy the countenance and protection of the ruling party in this country!—men who dine at the table of the preſident, and are ſuppoſed to enjoy his patronage, while they are employed in flaying and tearing to pieces the character and fortune of that officer of government who, by his ſtation is not only entitled to the confidence and ſupport of the executive, but ought to be conſulted in all affairs of importance.

We appeal to the citizens of the union, we appeal to Mr. Jefferſon himſelf, if the perſon or perſons who ſet open to the world the private books of individuals, from a wanton deſire of revenge, ought not to receive the ſevereſt of puniſhments. The editors of the Watch Tower have given not only a particular ſtatement of Mr. Burr's different monied tranſactions, with the Manhattan Company, but even have made public, the names of the ſeveral gentlemen who are his ſecurities. The infamy of ſuch a publication exceeds in a tenfold degree the baſeneſs of Duane in publiſhing extracts from the books of the treaſury. The latter were of ſome concern to the public, but Mr. Burr's tranſactions with the Manhattan Company are thoſe of a private nature, and which the public have no right to be acquainted with.—This is one of the circumſtances, the publication of which truly comes under the deſcription of thoſe that are libellous. No greater injury can be done to a merchant, a banker, or any perſon who is in the habit of being engaged in pecuniary tranſactions, than by making public all his engagements. Such publications in every commercial country receive the ſevereſt puniſhment; for if they were to paſs with impunity, there would be an end both to commerce and credit.

There occurred an inſtance not three years ſince, in one of the courts of England, where a merchant banker recovered damages to the amount of 10,000l. ſterling, againſt another, for publiſhing in a political pamphlet a private letter which was addreſſed to Drummond the banker, giving a ſtatement of his money concerns with that houſe. Neither Mr. Burr, or thoſe gentlemen whom the Clintonian editor has named as his ſureties, will do juſtice to themſelves or their country if they ſuffer ſuch a flagrant violation of the rules of honeſty to paſs unnoticed.

The Clintonian editors ſay in their own defence, that "it was agreed that the mortgage *aſſigned*, Mr. Burr's own mortgage, and in ſhort all the material papers appertaining to the negociation, ſhould be filed in the mayor's office, at Mr. Burr's expence. To theſe documents every man is entitled to have recourſe.—The editors exerciſed this right; they have applied to the mayor's court, and obtained from the clerks the following liſt of the names of Mr. Burr's *good friends* who purchaſed his lots in the manner already deſcribed, and who gave him mortgages on the lots as ſecurity for payment, at the end of four years, of the reſpective ſums oppoſite their names. We repeat that the *names* and *ſums* are taken from the *aſſigned mortgages*, and from Mr. *Burr's own mortgage* now on file in the mayor's court."

To theſe editors, ſo officious for the welfare of the Manhattan Company, ſo very zealous as to guard over the ſafety of that republican bank, in ſhort the *Watch Tower* of the Manhattan Directors, we ſhall beg leave to put a ſingle queſtion.

Who was the kind friend to the Manhattan Company, as firſt to give you, Citizen Editors, this information of Mr. Burr's negociation being filed in the mayor's office? Was he a tall, thin, monkiſh figure who was once indicted for ſubornation of perjury, in whoſe countenance treaſon and deceit appear in an hundred ſhapes, diſplaying all the forms of knavery, peeping from the ſmall pox ſcars of a gloomy viſage; or was he a little fawning ſmiling counſellor at law, to uſe a vulgar expreſſion of your own, the Lick Spittle of De Witt Clinton? Or was this informer a being ſtill more inſignificant, a ſtalking reed of a jacobin, the moſt contemptible of all the ſcribbling dependents of the Clinton family, that ſcribble in the Federal Hall?

We have headed this article with Clintonian Infamy, as it relates to a publication from the Clintonian Editor; the moſt infamous of the kind that ever polluted the columns of an American newſpaper. The anti-federal or democratical gentlemen will in vain ſearch for a ſimilar precedent in any of the loweſt of the federal papers. In vain will they be able to produce a ſingle inſtance of the kind in any other newſpaper but the Watch Tower of New-York. It was reſerved for the editors of that paper to complete the career of ſlander.

Duane has copied the following piece from the National Intelligencer. The ſentiments contained in it are good, and ought to be the creed of every citizen who has a regard for his country; but they neither accord with the practice of Duane, or that of the Editor of the National Intelligencer; how they have crept into theſe prints of faction, we know not, unleſs by miſtake or accident.

From the National Intelligencer.

"*Stick to your party at all events,*" is a maxim erroneous in theory, and miſchievous in practice. It involves an abandonment of principle, and of that right to judge for himſelf, of which no man of an independent and generous mind will ever permit himſelf to be deprived. It enjoins an implicit, blind, and unmanly ſubmiſſion of the *many* to a *few*, in violation of the radical principles of all free governments. It is, in *effect*, a conſpiracy of the worſt and moſt dangerous kind. It debaſeth the mind that receives it, and paves the way to a ſtate of abject ſlavery. It is a corruption of the firſt principles, and a groſs perverſion of the ultimate object, of all equal and free governments.—It naturally and directly tends to a ſacrifice of the intereſts of the community to the captious whims, the arbitrary views, and the ambitious ſchemes of unprincipled and aſpiring men. For men in authority, for legiſlative bodies in particular, to avow this odious maxim, and to act accordingly, is no other than a profeſſed and practical adoption of that deteſted and malignant ſentiment, *that the end and object of government is the intereſt of a party compoſed of themſelves, and not the good of the nation at large, whoſe ſervants they are.*

"Theſe are poſitions ſo obviouſly juſt, that no argument is deemed neceſſary to evidence their truth. The terms in which they are expreſſed need only to be underſtood, in order to command the aſſent of every honeſt, candid, and independent mind.

"Men therefore in public office, eſpecially in a government like that of the United States, who adopt this maxim, and act accordingly, do no leſs than betray

their truſt, and degrade even the loweſt office that can be named. It is poſſible that conduct like this, as hath heretofore been the caſe may be attended with momentary ſucceſs; but it muſt in the end, defeat the object deſigned, and, as it hath invariably done, bring odium on the cauſe itſelf which is found to require ſuch unmanly and deſpicable aid.

"May the citizens of the United States continue to enjoy the bleſſings that naturally reſult from "*a government of laws, and not of men.*" In order hereto, may *principles*, rather than *men*, invariably influence the deliberations and acts of the ſeveral departments of that government under which it is the glory of Americans to live. NO PARTY.

During the adminiſtration of Preſident Adams, the democratical papers, the Aurora in particular, teemed with the cruelties, as were repreſented, of the Britiſh ſhips of war towards the ſeamen of the United States. The moſt barbarous tales were told of the horrible uſage which every American veſſel received that was ſo unfortunate as to fall in with any of the cruizers belonging to his Britannic majeſty. But now, although the American flag is perpetually inſulted by the haughty and vindictive Spaniard, and although we frequently receive the moſt credible teſtimony of the daring and unwarranted attacks of that nation on our commerce, the democratic editors are not only ſilent as to theſe inſults, but they have the aſſurance to advocate the conduct of the court of Spain in ſhutting up the Miſſiſſippi and in ruining the property of the citizens in the ſtate of Kentucky. The following narrative from the Evening Poſt is another inſtance of the many we have lately heard of, as a proof of the cruelty of the Spaniards:—

"Mr. Henry Perkins, late an officer of the ſhip Miantinomo, of Boſton, left the Ann, and took paſſage in the Citizen, and gives the following intereſting Particulars of the Miantinomo's Capture. &c.

"Having compleated the Sealing buſineſs on the Iſland of Maſſafure, and taking all our ſkins on board by the 28th of Sept. 1801, we left the above Iſland for the port of Conception, where we arrived on the 25th inſt. for the purpoſe of ſupplying the ſhip with proviſions, and refitting her for the N. W. coaſt. Soon after coming to anchor the boat was hoiſted out and manned, for the purpoſe of carrying capt. Swaine on ſhore—on his landing on the beach, he was met by ſome of the Spaniſh officers and ordered on board, with which order he complied. On the morning of the 26th, a Spaniſh boat came off and informed the Capt. he had liberty to go on ſhore—the boat was then manned—but no ſooner had he landed, than he and his boats' crew were taken by a guard of ſoldiers and conducted to priſon; the yawl was then taken and carried to the fort—at the ſame time, they ſent off a large boat full of ſoldiers and took poſſeſſion of the ſhip; the officer who commanded this detachment, on his coming on board ordered all the ſails to be unbent, and the cannon to be diſmounted and ſent on ſhore. In this ſituation we remained on board, priſoners as the Capt. and crew were on ſhore for the ſpace of a month; at the expiration of that time, the Spaniards came off to ſearch the ſhip: they began by ſending all our ſkins on ſhore, after which they overhauled all our goods which were intended for the N. W. trade, and ſent them on ſhore; after they had got through with this, they plundered our cheſts and trunks of all our books, papers, ſea inſtruments, charts and ſeveral articles of our cloathing, none of which they ever returned—After they had taken every thing from us, they ſent us on ſhore, up to the city of Conception, where we were confined in priſon until the 19th February—we were then ordered down to the port for the purpoſe of ſending us to Valpariſe. On the 20th of February 1802, the captain with part of the officers, was ſent on board the La Jupiter, a Spaniſh frigate—the remainder was ſent on board the Miantinomo, which was manned with Spaniards, and the firſt Lieut. of the La Jupiter as prize maſter. The ſame afternoon we got under way and left this port Valpariſo, where we arrived on the 24th inſt. We were then taken out of the ſhip and ſent to the caſtle of St. Joſeph. After we had been here confined for about two months, we were told by the commandant of the port that we had liberty to leave the country.

"While we remained in the port we ſaw the American flag on board the Miantinomo hoiſted union down under the Spaniſh colour.—On the 2d of May we left the port of Valpariſo for Lima, where we arrived on the 23d of the ſame month.—Here we remained until the 31ſt of July, 1802; at which time there being a American whalemen about to leave the coaſt for Briſtol, capt. Swaine and two officers took paſſage in one of them for that port.

"The place where captain Swain was kept confined in Conception, was a ſmall room built of mud and clay, with one ſmall window in it with iron grates: he was never allowed to walk out to take the air, a thing ſo neceſſary in this warm climate, eſpecially to men worn down with fatigue and misfortunes.—The conſequence might have been fatal to ſome of us had we remained in confinement much longer. The crew of the ſhip were treated much worſe, being thrown into priſon with a number of convicts and murderers, and not allowed to come out.—In this priſon they had no cook, &c; and thought themſelves fortunate if they paſſed the day without being beaten by the ſoldiers with their drawn cutlaſſes.

"We were taken out of the ſhip, robbed, plundered, and put into priſon, ſet at liberty and ordered to leave the country, without ever finding out what we had done to cauſe them to treat us in this manner—in vain did we try to find out the cauſe. Perhaps many will ſay that we are ſmugglers, and that they had cauſe to take us: to ſuch it may be anſwered, that there was not one article ſold out of the ſhip; all that we had on board was for the N. W. trade, and there we were bound as ſoon as we had got a ſupply of proviſions.

"Ship Hazard, of Providence, James Rouen, maſter, was taken in Valpariſo about the middle of May—captain, officers, and crew in priſon; ſhip Trial, of Nantucket, Thomas Coffin, maſter, taken and condemned. Brig Lilly, Byrd, of Portſmouth, (Virg.) had been ſeized, but was given up again and permitted to ſail.

"Mr. Perkins ſpoke, Nov. 6, in lat. 43, long. 57 53, the ſhip Perſeveranda, Coffin, of Nantucket, bound round Cape Horne. Capt. B. Spoke, Jan. 4, in lat. 35 30, long. 73, the ſchr. Riſing States, of Warren, 3 days from Norfolk for Barbadoes. *** H. Perkins returns his warmeſt thanks to Capt. Blakeman, for his humane and gentlemanly treatment to him while on board the ſhip Citizen."

On Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned, after paſſing the following

ACTS:

1. To appropriate a further ſum of money to defray certain expenſes incurred in the year one thouſand eight hundred and two.

2. To incorporate a company, in the Borough of Norfolk, for marine inſurances and other purpoſes.

3. Authoriſing the Court of Monongalia County, to appoint perſons to ſolemnize marriages in the ſaid county.

4. Authoriſing the ſeveral county and corporation courts, within this commonwealth, to appoint one or more Maſter Commiſſioners, for each of the ſaid courts.

5. To amend an act, entitled, "an act to authoriſe a lottery for the benefit of the ſufferers by fire, in the town of Lexington."

6. Giving further time to the owners of lots in certain towns to build on and improve the ſame.

7. For eſtabliſhing a town at Hillſborough in the county of Loudoun.

8. Allowing a further time to the owners of lots in the town of Danville, to build on the ſame.

9. More effectually to prevent malicious and vexatious ſuits.

10. For reviving the inſpection of tobacco at Poropotank warehouſes in the county of Glauceſter.

11. To repeal part of the act, entitled, "an act authoriſing the Potomac company to open the Shenadoah river.

12. For removing the clerk's office in the county of Iſle of Wight.

13. Concerning the towns of Lewisburg, Jeruſalem, and Clarkſburg.

14. Changing the time of holding certain quarterly courts, in the counties of Auguſta and Rockingham, and for other purpoſes.

15. To eſtabliſh other inſpections of flour.

16. To authoriſe the county courts of Louiſa and Fluvanna to appoint commiſſioners to aſcertain what part of the road commonly called the three notched road, lies in each county, and for other purpoſes.

17. Diſſolving a marriage between Dabney Pettus and his wife Elizabeth.

18. To eſtabliſh a draw-bridge over the Eaſtern branch of Elizabeth river within the county of Norfolk, and for other purpoſes.

19. Concerning the town of Portſmouth.

20. Increaſing the rates of ferriage at certain places.

21. Releaſing the right of the commonwealth to the eſtate of Billy Brown.

22. To eſtabliſh an Accademy in New Glaſgow in Amherſt county, or in its vicinity, and to incorporate the truſtees thereof.

23. Raiſing the ſalary of the clerks of accounts in the Auditor's office.

24. For extending the limits of the town of Portſmouth.

25. To incorporate truſtees in the lower pariſh of Nanſemond for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

26. Allowing Joſeph Parker a certain ſum of money annually.

27. For eſtabliſhing ſeveral new ferries.

28. Enlarging the towns of Berryville, Abingdon and Staunton.

29. Remitting damages to Wm. Crawford.

30. To amend the charter of the City of Richmond.

31. Authoriſing Edward Munford to erect a toll bridge over Appomattox River.

32. To provide more effectually for the collection of fines for the uſe of the commonwealth.

33. For the collection of certain taxes and officers fees, for the benefit of Mary Watts.

34. Authoriſing the erection of Mills on Little Kanawha river.

35. To amend an act, entitled, "an act to appropriate a certain tax to the opening and compleating a waggon road thro' the counties of Ruſſel and Lee, and for other purpoſes"

36. For opening a turnpike acroſs the South Mountain.

37. Concerning David Parſons.

38. For the diſtribution of arms in certain caſes.

39. To incorporate the truſtees of an Academy in the town of Abingdon, and for other purpoſes.

40. To eſtabliſh an Academy in the county of Albemarle, and for other purpoſes.

41. Authoriſing the ſale of certain real eſtate, whereof Iſham Clements died ſeized.

42. To organize the militia of the town of Peterſburg.

43. To amend an act, entitled, "an act to impoſe certain taxes on law proceſs and for other purpoſes."

44. For altering the time of holding ceſſions.

45. Staying proceedings againſt, and giving further time to James Primm to collect the taxes due from the county of Stafford, for the year 1801.

46. To amend an act appointing commiſſioners to fix the place for holding a Court for the Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Prince William, Fairfax, Loudon and Fauquier.

47. For confirming and eſtabliſhing the boundary line between this ſtate and the ſtate of Tenneſſee, as aſcertained and adjuſted by certain commiſſioners.

48. For eſtabliſhing a town on the land of Joſeph Tomlinſon in the county of Ohio.

49. Increaſing the ſalaries of the Inſpectors at Woodſon's and Spring warehouſes.

50. For eſtabliſhing ſeveral towns.

51. To amend the act, entitled, "an act to incorporate a company for eſtabliſhing a turnpike road from the interſection of Duke ſtreet in the town of Alexandria, with the ſouth weſt line of the diſtrict of Columbia, to the ford of Little River, where the turnpike road now croſſes it.

52. Increaſing the reward for killing wolves in the counties of Madiſon, Patrick, Harriſon, Rockingham and Culpeper.

53. Concerning Conſtables.

54. For altering the court day of Huſtings court of the city of Williamſburg.

55. Exempting from militia duty, the ſuperintendant and artiſts of the manufactory of arms.

56. To amend and explain the laws reſpecting executions on behalf of the commonwealth, againſt ſheriffs or other public collectors.

57. To prevent the building of mill dams acroſs Appomattox river, and for other purpoſes.

58. Authoriſing the judges of the diſtrict courts to make an additional allowance to the commonwealth's attornies in the ſaid courts.

59. To compel the attendance of witneſſes before a ſingle juſtice of the peace.

60. Providing ſeals for the diſtrict courts.

61. To amend the act, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh a guard in the City of Richmond."

62. To amend the act, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh a turnpike between the town of Mancheſter and Falling creek on the Buckingham road.

63. For more effectually preventing obſtructions to the paſſage of fiſh in James river and its navigable branches.

64. Concerning the heirs of Peter Francis de Tubeuf, deceaſed.

65. To amend the ſeveral acts heretofore made to prevent unlawful gaming.

66. More effectually to reſtrain the practice of negroes going at large.

67. To explain and amend the act, entitled, "an act to amend the act, entitled, an act for the appointment of Harbour Maſters, and declaring their duty."

IMPORTAMT.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated January 19, 1803.

As the affair of New Orleans has been the theme of intereſt and converſation, I can give you a fact which is important and conſoling—the Spaniſh miniſter here has forwarded a diſpatch to the intendant at New Orleans, requeſting the reſtoration of the place of depoſit, and aſſuring him that he will be anſwerable to his government for this meaſure. Thus there can be no doubt that all diſquiet will be done away, at leaſt for the preſent, and that the commerce on the Miſſiſſippi will proceed as uſual.

Liberty of the Press.

The following extract from the Albany Centinel of this morning, ſhews what the federaliſts are now to expect as to the freedom of the preſs. When the ſheriff, for the trial of an iſſue between a man and his country, returns a jury of twelve, who are all notoriouſly violent party men, and all of that ſide in politics oppoſed to the defendant, it is making uſe of his office to deprive a member of the community of his *law*—it is to poiſon juſtice at its fountain; and unleſs it meets with an unequivocal expreſſion of execration and abhorrence from the more reſpectable part of our citizens, which ſhall deter from its repetition, muſt end in civil war and bloodſhed. Let this prediction be remembered!

By the way, we ſhould be glad to know under what ſtatute this proſecution is commenced? We know of none; we never did know of any, excepting the *ſedition law*; but that expreſſly allowed the defendant to ſcreen himſelf from puniſhment by ſhewing that what he had ſaid was no more than the ſtrict *truth*. In this caſe the attorney general ſays, the *truth can form no defence*. After the party have declared over and over again, in congreſs and out, that there is no common law in the United States to puniſh a libel, do they mean now to reſort to that very *common law* to puniſh the firſt printer they can get hold of? *Democratic conſiſtency forever!*

"We are informed that Mr. Croſwell, jun. editor to the *Balance*, had two indictments found againſt him this week, at a court of ſeſſions now ſitting in Columbia county, for "*ſlandering the preſident*" The indictments were found the firſt day in term, by a grand jury returned by a *democratic* ſheriff, before a *democratic* court—and the thing well cut and dried, we preſume, by a *democratic* attorney general, who, we are told, preſſed hard to have the matter tried the ſecond day in court, and oppoſed the application for a poſtponement, on the ground of the common law principle, that *the defendant could not be permitted to juſtify, by giving the truth in evidence*; and therefore could not be better prepared for his trial at a future day than he was then.

This, we preſume, is one of the "monuments of ſafety with which error of opinion may be *tolerated*, when reaſon is left free to combat it. [*Albany Centinel.*]

Departed this life on Tueſday the 11th ultimo, at his father's ſeat in Pittſylvania county, Mr. JOHN CALLAND, in the 25th year of his age. His early death can never be forgotten by his relations or numerous acquaintance. In him were united the dutiful ſon, the loving brother, the ſincere friend, and the benevolent heart. If there is truth in the promiſe, that virtue ſhall hereafter receive its juſt reward, then may his friends conſole themſelves under the happy reflection that his ſpirit has taken its flight to thoſe happy and peaceful regions where none but thoſe who poſſeſs ſuch virtue as him, can ever hope to be received.

Mr. Fitzwhylsonn

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Richmond, that he has removed his SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Gentlemen to the Weſt ſide of the Creek, to the long yellow houſe on the Back-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. John Banks as a counting-houſe—near where Mr. William Nicolſon formerly lived.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. [1aw3t]

THE Governors and Viſitors of William and Mary College are requeſted to attend a Meeting propoſed to be held in College on Thurſday the 3d day of February next enſuing.

Wm. COLEMAN, Rector.

Williamſburg, Jan. 26, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery Diſtrict Court held in Williamſburg the 13th day of October, 1802.

Carter B. Berkeley, ſon and deviſee of Edmund Berkeley, *Plff.*

AGAINST

James Gibſon and Frances his wife, deviſee of Philip Edward Jones, and the ſaid James Gibſon executor of the teſtament of the ſaid Philip Edward Jones, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, *Defts.*

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

DIED—on Saturday night laſt, Mrs. JOHNSTON, wife of Mr. *Charles Johnſton*, merchant, of this city.

In the matter of *Iſaac McPherſon*, A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Iſaac McPherſon, Merchant, of the county of Prince William; are deſired to attend at the Commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts eſtate and effects, compounding, ſubmiting to arbitration or otherwiſe agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto: By requeſt of the aſſignees. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office, Richmond, February 1, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery Diſtrict Court held in Williamſburg, the 16th day of October 1802.

Burwell Bacon and Anna his wife, and Edwin Tyes, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly executor of John Kelly, dec'd. William Shans, adminiſtrator, &c. of John Hughſon, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the ſaid John Kelly, deceaſed, *Defts.*

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly, widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy.

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

David Roſs, *Plaintiff*, AGAINST George Payne, *Defendant.* } In the high court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict.

IN obedience to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict, pronounced on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the ſaid cauſe: We, the ſurviving truſtees and commiſſioners will expoſe at public auction, for ready money, at Col. George Payne's Tavern, in Goochland county, on Wedneſday the twenty-third day of February next,

Thirty-four Slaves,

conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, or ſo many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of three hundred and ten pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence half penny, with intereſt thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the ſecond day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, with the coſts of the ſuit and all the neceſſary expences in carrying the ſaid decree into execution.

The ſlaves are ſaid to be very valuable, and the ſale will be continued day by day until a ſufficient ſum is raiſed to ſatisfy the decree. Our duty requires that the money be paid at the ſpot and time of ſale. Purchaſers will therefore come prepared.

Tho. T. Bates.
John Shelton.

Goochland County, Jan. 24, 1803. } 3w.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the 1ſt March next, and as they are deſirous of making a cloſe of their concerns as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, they offer for ſale the following property:

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, oppoſite the Union Tavern, at preſent occupied by them as a ſtore and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Mancheſter, upon which is a ſtore and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

They likewiſe offer on reaſonable terms for Caſh or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, viz:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolſcap and Poſt Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glaſs Tumblers, in ſmall boxes.	Caſtile Soap.
Flemiſh Sheeting.	

And an aſſortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samſon M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawson Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which said Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which said Nancy Strange and William French are children and coheirs of James French, deceased, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Pl'ff. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Hylton, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindsay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Pl'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Pl'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 1801; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released.

George Woodfin.

Chrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

SEPTEMBER THE 21 T, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Wild Devil

WILL stand at my stable about three miles from Hanover Town, and will cover Mares at Twelve Dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, but may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the first day of September, or Five Dollars the single leap, paid at the stable door, with 25 Cents to the Groom, in either case. The season will commence on the first day of March, and expire on the first of August ensuing. Excellent and extensive pasturage will be furnished gratis, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no liability for escapes or other accidents. Gentlemen wishing their Mares fed with grain shall be accommodated at the market price.

WILD DEVIL will be six years old the 9th day of June next. He is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands two inches high, of elegant form, strong, nervous and very lengthy. He was got by Old Davy Devil, his dam by Old Wild Air, his grand dam by Rockingham, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, his g. g. and his g. g. g. grand dam by Old Jolly Roger: Old Wild Air was got by Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fisher; Rockingham was got by Old Partner, out of gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom; Spanking Roger was got by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Jenny Dismal; Old Partner was got by Morton's Old Traveller, out of Tasco's imported mare Selima.

JOHN ANDERSON.

January 12, 1803. 12awtf.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millstones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/6d, and for 50 lbs. Hominy 3/3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (eawtf)

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN

AND

COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mckay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. epsf.